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true edges as possible. A perspective view of one adjustment is illustrated in Fig. 2, and a top view of another adjustment in Fig. 3.

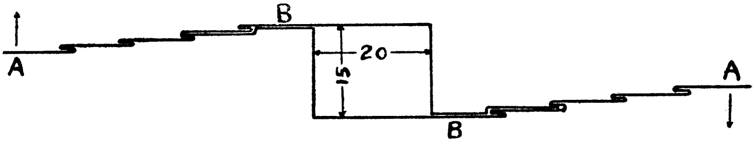

Fig. 3.

These interlocked forms after adjusting to the size needed are placed on the usual glass plates used for imbedding. The pliability of the tin is sufficient to hold both pieces together although it does not inhibit opening, by bending the long ends as indicated in Fig. 3, placing the fingers at A. and B. and bending in the direction of the arrows.

From the Zoölogical Laboratory CARLETON F. DEAN.
of The Pennsylvania State College.

A DEVICE TO COUNTERACT THE EFFECT OF VIBRATION IN PHOTO-MICROGRAPHY

In connection with the physical section of the Ansco Research Laboratory we are frequently called upon to make high power photomicrographs in a building that is subject at times to considerable vibration. Nearly all types of spring support have been tried but were not at all satisfactory; finally these were all abandoned for the device shown in the illustration.

A large trough (A) 9′x2′ 6″x12″ deep is attached to a foundation wall by angle brackets and is not in any way connected with the floor. The trough is completely filled with a very fine dry white sand. It is constructed of 2″ seasoned cypress. The bed-plates upon which the instruments rest is 8′x2′ and is constructed of seasoned cypress 1½″ thick. The boards are tongued and glued together. Around the edge of this bed-plate there are fixed a series of wooden pegs 8″ long. When the base-board is set down into the sand these pegs penetrate and prevent it shifting laterally. Leveling attachments are provided on the steel bed of the photo-micrographic apparatus. This method has been found very satisfactory

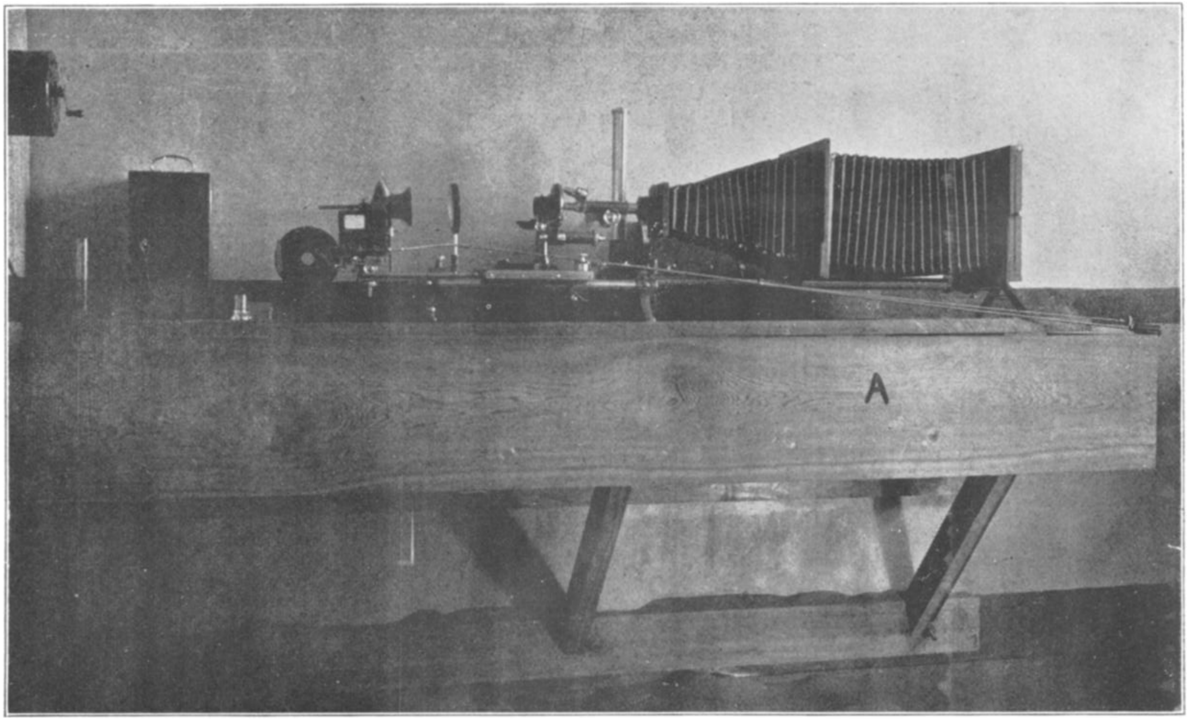

PLATE I.

and even with serious vibration no blurring of a high power image results. The particles of sand vibrate among themselves and absorb practically all of the shock.

Binghamton, N. Y. ALFRED B. HITCHENS.
Research Laboratory.

PHOTOMICROGRAPHS OF CRYSTALLIZABLE CHEMICAL SALTS

The above is the title of an Atlas which is a compilation of photomicrographs made from a careful selection of many hundreds of microscopical slides of recrystallized chemical salts. These are made by using very weak solutions, and placing four drops of such solution upon slides having the usual cement rings, allowing evaporation to take place very slowly. A few of the results are presented in the accompanying figures.

The photomicrographs in this Atlas were made as one of the steps in an endeavor to work out a method of determining the crystallizable chemical salts found in evaporated saliva during a salivary diagnosis. It was proposed to do this by means of microscopical comparison of known salts, evaporated from known chemical solutions, with the unknown salts as found in the evaporated saliva. No attempt has been made, however, to exhaust the possible chemical combinations but rather to present typical crystalline forms of various salts, many of which are known to exist in the body tissues and fluids under normal and pathological conditions, thereby placing at the disposal of the student of research auxiliary help toward an understanding of the characteristics which confront him through the microscopic examination of fluids from the body.

In the figures shown herewith the magnification is 100 diameters.

Figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are taken from the Atlas, while figure 6 is a photomicrograph made from a slide upon which was evaporated the usual four drops of human saliva. Upon observing the crystalline forms through the microscope, one having become acquainted with the illustrations in the Atlas at once recognizes a similiarity between his microscopic observation as shown in figure 6 and the photomicrograph as shown in figure 5. This is one of the older methods of comparing the unknown with the known.